out of ten who buy a Fall Overcoat want a Covert. We have them at all prices, beginning at Ten Permanent Cuban Organization Dollars, for a handsome one in tan or gray covert cloth, lap seams, silk sleeves and Italian body lining, cut 34 inches long, and as perfect fitting as the best tailors' productions. Their equal is quoted as a special drive at \$12 and \$12.50 elsewhere. Other grades at \$12, \$15, \$20, and \$25.

Other lengths in a big variety of styles, fabrics, and colors, at all prices from \$10 to \$35, and all worth their price, too.

Need heavier Underwear? Then see our Fleece Health Brand. If you fully examine its good points, you'll wear no other. We're sole agents for Washington, and carry a full line of all sizes in all grades for Men, Women and Children.

Robinson, Chery & Co 12th and F Sts., FURNISHINGS, HATS, SHOES.

Money

Removal

Everything.

Prices

House & Herrmann

636 Mass. Ave.

JOHNSTONS,

729 Seventh st. nw.

Are selling

two lb. packages of

BEST OATS

for Seven Cents.

have taken the men by

storm. The suit we are sell-

ing at this price is as well-

made and as well-fitting as

say so, and we say what is

absolutely a fact-every suit

GARNER & CO., Outfitters

OPPENHEIMER'S,

Special One-Day Sale.

New assortment of Spec-

tacles and Eye Glasses;

worth 50c-all eyes suited

any \$10 suit in the city.

Garner's

\$6.50 Suits

guaranteed.

Have you bought your's yet?

Your Fall Suit or Overcoat? We are showing some beauties - just the latest. Prices? Well, they're about half what you'd expect.

Our Men's Suits at FIVE DOLLARS, single or double breasted, are positively the best values we have ever offered. Our Men's \$7.50 and \$10 Suits are ele-gant Bress Suits, strictly all wool and guaranteed in every respect.

A very full and complete line of fine Boys' and Children's Clothing at Prices that are ab-solutely and positively the lowest priced in the

Remember that every garment sold by us is guaranteed -- and money is always refunded in any case of dissatis-

A personal inspection is cordially invited--you need not

NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE,

3117th St. N. W.

Suits that

wear so much better than the other kind-they don't get shabby looking before they are half worn outbesides, the satisfaction of knowing you are better dressed than the other fellow gives you a comfortable feeling of superiority.

All our readymade suits have a well-bred look.

DYRENFORTH'S, 621 Pa.

Under Metropolitan.

Sideboards.



\$13.85. Cash or Credit.

The Julius Lansburgh

N.Y. Ave. bet. 13th and 14th sts.

WELLS By Steam Driller. Work done quickly, cleenly and
cheaply.
W.E. DeWITT,
308Tenth St. nw.

In This City Needed.

Incha Move Means a Great ThingCom mercially for This Country-Mr. Blaine Saw It-Recognition Will Give Insurgents the Right of Search. A Famous Precedent.

The committee on invitations for the uban mass meeting is called to meet to-norrow evening. The session will be held n Room 16, Metzerott Building, at 7:30

Mr. Bushrod Robinson, chairman of this committee, has taken off his coat and means that his part of the meeting shall be a success. "I have been interested in Cuban freedom ever since I was a boy," he said. "I think we should do all in our power to help the insurgents. Every cit-izen in this country should believe in repub-lics, and should be willing to aid in the estab-lishment of one."

The committee on invitations has somewhat of a job before it. The intentionals to formally invite all patriotic orders to attend in a body. Among the invitations sent out will be ones to the Grand Army, of the District, Sons of the Revolution, Daughters of the Revolution, Colonial Danes, Loyal Legion, Union Veteran Legion, Sons of Veterans, Washington Light Infantry, National Rifles, and other civil organizations among the military.

Corp. Tanner, chairman of the committee on resolutions, is still in Buffale, not having returned from the meeting of the Union Veteran Legion. He will be here to morrow or next day, and will call his com-The committee on invitations has some

row or next day, and will call his com

mittee together at once.

Maj. Roome is busy with the Royal Order of Scotland, and the meeting of the Thirty-third degree massons. He will get a little time to-morrow, and will call the committee on speakers together. Mr. F. B. Metzerott, of the committee on halls, will have his committee meet him in a few days. He has already donated Metzerott Hall, and he only arrangements necessary are for

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION NEEDED. So great is the interest being expressed in the Cuban movement, that it is more than probable a permanent committee of fifty will be appointed. The friends of the movewill be appointed. The friends of the move-ment are much impressed with the necessity of some such action. Congress will soon meet, and there will be an absolute need of such an organization. This can only be secured by the appointment of such a body. The daties of this committee, or rather its officers, would be onerous. They would act as the central body for the entire country. To them would be sent all petitions and communications, and the nittee would see that they were pre-

all petitions and communications, and the committee would see that they were presented to Congress.

For this work it would be necessary to have a leadquartert and a secretary who could devote all of his time to the cause. He could be in touch with the chairman and everything would proceed in a methodical way. Already offert of money have been made, but no one has yet been authorized to receive subscriptions. Offers of articles, which can be sold have been made, but no one can receive them. This would be part of the work of the committee, which will probably be appointed at the coming mass-meeting.

One of the warm friends in this city of the Cuban movement, and a gentleman who may express his views from the platform at Metzerott Hall, in speaking on this question said: "This movement is a patriotic one. We are interested vitally in this matter. Cuba, by its situation, should either be amexed to this country, or trand in the clessest political and comshould either be annexed to this country, or trand in the clessest political and commercial relations. The economic student has reached this point now. We must look for an extension of our trade southward. That is the outlet we must have. Mr. Blaine recognized that fact. Look what reci-procity did for our trade with Cuba. Before that time the tariff and ou toms on flour were greater than the price in this country. Reciprocity out the tariff down and the export trade to Cuba boomed. This matter of recognition of Cuban belligerency is not

of recognition of Caran heingerency is not one of mere tentiment. It means dollars and cents to us commercially, and in case of a foreign war Cuba must be with us. She is indispensable to our rafety."

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH. The fact published in The Times that a vessel cate be armed and turned over to the Cobans in lifteen days has aroused much interest here. The vessel can be secured at a minute's notice, and in twentyfour hours could sail outside the three-mile limit. A second vessel also stands readed to be loaded with camon and other munitions of war, and can meet the Columbia on the high seas, where the arms can be transferred, the new republic's flag boisted, and the first Cuban cruiser will be a fact. The publication has aroused much interest in certain diplomatic cir-cles. It is possible that the spies of Spain will have a little more work to do now. It is said they are husy trying to corrupt certain people in every shipping center. Whether they succeed is another

The granting of belligerent rights would give to the Cubans the right of search on the high seas. They could stop vessels bearing contrabands of war to the Spanish forces. Spain sees her danger and sees that the step, once taken by the United States, would be followed by every republic on this hemisphere. That is why she is so anxious; that is why she will light the recombine of the new republic and the recognition of the new republic, and that is why her spies are scattered all

er the country.
A celebrated precedent of the right to arch is the case of the British steamer search is the case of the British steamer Islay. She was captured by a Chilian war vessel and the largest prize of modern times taken from her. In 1880, during the war between Chili and Peru, the American Bank Note Company of New York printed a large amount of money for Peru. It was shipped to Panama and thence to Callao, where it was loaded on the British steamer Islay. On her way to Peru she was intercepted by the Chilian corvette Chacabuco and scarched.

The money was found in boxes marked as merchandise and with the letters z. a. in each corner, and confiscated. There

in each corner, and confiscated. There were 24 boxes and they contained over \$15,-000,000 which the Chilian government is-sued and Peru has made good, Neither this country nor England questioned the right of search in this case. Spics in the shipping department somewhere found out about the shippent and the way is out about the shipment and the way in which it was marked and sold the infor-mation to Chili.

Rome, Oct. 22.—Signor Boughi, the cele-ated author and member of the Chamber of Deputies, died at 9 o'clock this morning at Torre Del Greco, near Naples, where he was sojourning in the hope of benefiting his

We have sold a better Shoe at the price.

A CORK SOLE CALF BALMORAL,

\$290.

And this shoe should be \$3.50 or \$4.00. Its quality and style lifts it high above what has never been sold at a similar price. We never have seen better value -never-at \$2.90.

CROCKER'S Open until S. Saturday, 10:30. 939 Pa. Ave Private department for cleaning Ladies' Shoes free.

POLICE COURT PANORAMA

Shifting Scenes in the Temple Presided Over by the Judges.

PLEA OF JOSEPH POWELL

for a Long Time, But Inspired by Fear of a Heavy Sentence Will Try to Keep Sober -Jennings Escaped on a Technicality.

There were twenty-four in Judge Kimball's temple of justice this morning and three of them were women. The first three or four who were called pleaded guilty in good order and turned back with a fifteen days' sentence banging A gray-headed man who looked like he

seen better days was arrested last night and lined up for being a drunkard. "This man hasn't drawn a sober breath for five months," said Officer Poscy. Joseph Powell was his last pame. Joseph denied the policeman's allegations to

the last letter.

the last letter.

"Your honor, I got out of the workbouse on the 1st hi July and I have been working ever since," said Joseph.

"But the officer snys you are drunk all the time," said the court.

"Your honor, I'll guarantee if you'll take my personal bonds I won't take another drink for a year. I'll just take a couple of glasses of beer a day until I get the liquor out of mysystem."

NOT THE WAY TO QUIT. "Oh, no; that won't do. The only way to stop drinking is to leave it alone en-

tirely, and not keep on drinking," said the court.
"Well, I'll quit altogether, your hopor. I'll kiss the book, I will," said the plead-

I'll aiss the book, I will, said the pleading Joseph.
"I am going to take your personal bonds this time, and if yourget caught again I shall give you a very heavy sentence." said the court, and Joseph listined so the clerk recite the "bond" story, and making a formal bow, walked out of the courtroon with a lost in the event that means. "I'll get a drink." look in his eye that meant "I'll get a drink

John Jennings, who had also been drunk for two or three weeks. Donohoe went through a severe cross-examination at the hands of Lawyer Peyton, who was defending Jen-

nings.
"I have seen him drunk four times since

to-day a week ago, "said Donohoe.
"What was be doing?" asked counsel.
"Going from one barroom to another
drinking." said the officer.
"He has a gallon can which be chases

OUT ON A TECHNICALITY Lawyer Peyton discovered a technical point in the information, on which be thought case should be dismissed, Jennings had been tried and acquitted on an informa-tion dated from October 1 about a week ago, and this second information was dated the same way. Peyton thought it was a faulty information, and the indige agreed with him and Jennings was dismissed. "What were you quarreling about?" asked the court of Susie Williams, who had been

arrested for fighting with some of her "hady" friends on L street.
"I wasn't a quarying 'tail, sah. Me and Sadie was just excussin' 'bout de fair. and Sadie she up and struck me wid her fan and I fes' smack her in her face, I

natter as Sadie was not there to have her say. But his honor thought Susie had probably been a little too vehement in her expression and as a warning to all who attend fairs and get into rows over their beaux he sent her down for fifteen

days.

In Judge Miller's court this morning Jesse B. Mason, a wheelmaker at No. 509 K street northwest, charged Emory Johnson, a dairyman, and William Crumbaugh, his assistant, with the larceny of \$15.

Johnson ran into a cable car and broke the wheel of his milk wagon. He went to Mason's stop to have it fixed.

MONEY WAS MISSED. Money Was Missed.

Mason had \$15 in the pocket of a pair of trousers hanging in his shop, and while working on Johnson's wagon the money disappeared. Apparently there was no other person in the shop at the time, but his bonor did not feel able to hold them on the evidence and dismissed the case.

Ed. Sunart, a colored man, who is married, but does not live with his wife, was arrested on a warrant swom out by his wife, Julia, for assault.

The officer said Edward had a had record and had been arrested before for assaulting the woman.

ord and had been arrested before for assaulting the woman.
"Ebery time he gits drunk, and he gits
drunk all de time, he comes down to my
house an' fights me. He don't nebber gib
me any money fo' my children an' me.
Ebery time he gits a little money he goes
an' drinks it up."
This was Julia's story, and Edward denied everything she said. He declared
that he supported his wife and children and
was a hard-working man. His honor
didn't take much stock in his tory, though,
and sent him down for sixty days.

If it's news, its in The Times.

Mayer & Pettit

We furnish your house complete from cellar to garret on credit.

Mayer & Petitt

Continued from First Page.

largest trans-oceanic cuble.

"Our domestic missions come nearer to the knowledge and sympathy of our people. Thirty years ago our frontiers were infested with religious adventurers. Now the pulpits of all our missionary churches, and of all other churches that are willing, are supplied directly by our five superintendents, each in his own department. RESULTS OF PROGRESS.

"We have three sources of supply—the nsectarian Divinity School of Harvard we have three sources of supply—the unsectarian Divinity School of Harvard University, the Unitarian Theological School at Meadville, and the ministry of other denominations. One of the inconvenient results of our progress is that the change in other churches takes effect with the ministry before it does with the laity. The result is an increasing demand for admission to our ministry and work under our auspices. Under these circumstances, we say to the faculties of our schools that the needs of the Unitarian church now require not many graduates so much as graduates of a high order.

"A new sense of the need of unity pervades the religious life of the world. Among the many indications which might be cited are the Lambeth Proposals, the Grindelwahl Conferences, the letter of Leo XIII, inviting the Protestant world to return to the Roman church. Less notable, but nearer to us, are the Liberal Congress at Chicago in May, the one at Toronto in July, and numerous meetings of ministers of different denominations, such as those at Ayer and on Cape Cot, Mass.

"With the nervices of these best largers and

of different denominations, such as those at Ayer and on Cape Cod, Mass.

"With the purpose of these meetings your representatives are most heartily in sympathy, but they hold that to succeed all such plans must look toward a voluntary co-operation of churches and individuals, who are prepared for union. There can be no union under ompulsion.

"The last thirty years have given us a revelation of the law of religious progress as notable as that which marks any religious epoch in the history of the world. The application of the law of evolution to the incitutions of society remove many an

inctitutions of society remove many an obstacle to faith. Religion is now seen to be not only one of the most important products of evolution, but also a constant power working in the progress of civilization.

REMOVES A DOUBT.

"A careful study of this new revelation removes a doubt which pervaded our body thirty years ago. It was then held by the by many of our own most conscientious souls, that loyalty to the Church Universal implied an obligation to accept her authority, submit to her discipline, conform to her worthip, and repeat the words of her creed.
"Now we learn that loyally to the church implies submission to the authority of the moral law for which the stands, acceptance

and conformity in belief, discipline, and won inposity in so far as they set us free to express the nighest spiritual longings. "This conference agrees with the church universal in believing that the kingdom of God upon this earth is only a port of a larger kingdom in a spiritual universe, and that our human duties and only hopes would lose their meaning were we not consciously living in the atmosphere of an eternal life. "We differ, however, from the majority of the church universal, and probably must of the church universal, and probably must differ for generations to come, when we say that the highest duty and the supreme object for which the church exists is the

perfection of human nature and human so

ciety upon this earth. MAN ASSUMES A DIGNITY. Putting this end first and highest, instantly a new glory falls upon this earth. Man assumes dignity. The daily tasks of family life are emobled. An impulse is given to every work of benevolence, of reform, to education, culture and social proress. The church that is alive with this thought must become the fruitful source of everything which benefits mankind. Our duties are simple but magnificent. From the religious kindergarten up to the church, through all our institutions, one purpose must run, namely, to put before every growing child and undeveloped man the ideal of his own perfection and excite a

desire to attain to it. "Then, that this human being so striv-ing may have comfort in his sorrow, strength in his temptation, courage for his duty and the inspiration of progress, we shall strive to give him a happy outlook into the universe of infinite and eternal bemade to live alone, it will be our purpose to set such human beings thus happily striv-ing together in churches, that through their accumulated power each one may act for the betterment of human society with the

momentum of the concentrated energy of set us-private creed-making and mutual criticism-and toin with one heart and

MRS. FIFIELD'S ADDRESS. Dr. Eaton then introduced Mrs. Emily A. Fifield, secretary of the Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women She was greeted with hearty applause. She explaned that the Alliance was a onfederation of groups, all of which man iged their own affairs. There was no

general fund.

The purpose of the Alliance, she said was the spread of the light, co-operation was the spread of the light, co-operation and fellowship. The sewing circle is still one of the most potent forms of work. The Alliance leaves to the ministry spiritual work and doctrinal feaching.

The Alliance has already worked a trans-formation in the activity of every church where exhibited and has become a street

where established, and has become a strong bond among women from Maine to Cali-

She spoke of the post-office mission, the religious study classes, and other forms of effort. The Alliance hoped to see a liberal church in every community, and closed with an appeal to all women to aid the Alliance. The song of the Alliance katydid is not, The song of the Alliance katydid is not, She did, she did, "but "She must,

INTRODUCED DR. HERFORD. Dr. Brooke Herford was introduced by Dr. Eaton as both an Englishman and an American. He is a typical Englishman with broad, generous face, having strong lines. He has short curly hair gray locks and iron gray side whiskers that a little recall Dr. Talmadge before he shaved. His manner was very different. He was in-terrupted in his address by a band on the street. He turned it off with a bright re-

He said the general trend of thought in orthodox churches even is in the Unitarian direction. The organization into church life is, however, quite difficult. England moves slowly, and English Unitarianism has special obstacles. The great prestige of the Established Church, enhanced by the immense improvement of its religious character during the past forty years, makes it mighty influence against new doctrines The scattering tendency of scientific thought is another difficulty. Oliver Wendell Holmes said be was proud of Uni-tarianism, because it alone had faced the new light of science with perfectly open eyes. But this made it hard to keep together as a working force. A third trouble was di-

working force. A third trouble was de-vided councils.

But there was steady improvement in England, shown by greater activity in missionary, educational and charkable work, and more effective organization. Dr. Batchelor then read a letter from Bishop Kovacs, introducing Rev. W. H. Ly-on, of Boston, as the representative of the Hungarian Church. He expressed his ad-miration for the steadfastness of the Hunmination for the steadfastness of the Hun-garians, which had kept together 138 churches, with a membership of 65,000, and that, too, by a powerful and licentious Catholic church, which to this day perse-cutes other denominations. He moved the adoption of a resolution sending greeting to the Hungarian church which was improthe Hungarian church, which was imme

the Hungarian church, which was handediately approved.

President Long, of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, presented an address calling fror continued aid.

ADOPTED THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were read by Dr. Batchelor, referred to the committee Dr. Batchelor, referred to the commune-on business and as modified were approved: "Resolved, That the serious and increas-ing corruption and venality developed in recent years in connection with the gov-erament of American cities has not only

out of Christendom-PILLSBURY'S BEST XXXX FLOUR Made of the finest selected wheat by the greatest mills in the world and shipped di-

rect to YOU. Every cent invested in this flour receives its fullest equivalent. Take no substitutes there really isn't any. Pillsbury Washburn

2:6 10th st. nw.

Mills, L. H. Wieman, Agt

ity and religion as to make it a grave duty or all friends of municipal reform to duty or all friends of municipal reform to exert themselves for the arrest of such evils in the future, and to make common cause in urging all good citizens to discard mere party spirit and interests and to unite in common efforts for good municipal government without regard to their party affiliations.

"Resolved, That this congress wishes to express its profound sense of the serious nature of these evils which have their origin in habits of intemperance and in the demoralizing influence of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. These evils not only cause the needless expenditure of vast

cause the needless expenditure of vast sums of money without useful results, the serious impairment of physical and mental energies, the general debasement of cuaracter, and much of the corruption in pol ities and government, but they are also a o, the truth of which the is the mouth piece, and conformity in belief, discipline, and chief obstruction to the triumph of me rality and religion, a represent to an er ned people, and to Christian civili

estimate the relative merits of the diverse conscientions, mainly rely for suppressing these evils, we wish to emphasize the stern and the universal Christian duty of the friends of good government, virtue and religion, that they shall exert themselves to the utmost at all proper times and in every way which seems to them the most effective for such suppression. We think that no pulpit should be silent on the sub-ject, and that every Unitarian layman has a daty in connection with it which he has no right to ignore.

no right to ignore.

In the absence of Rev. E. E. Hale, the
Rev. F. L. Hosmer, of St. Louis, will read
the paper on "Our Congregational Polity."
At 2.30 p. m. a meeting was begun in the
smaller hall to consider the consolidation of all Unitarian young people's societies.

OPENING THE CONVENTION.

Rev. J. Minot Savage's Exposition of the Unitarian Doctrines. Hundreds failed to gain admission last night into Metzerott Hall, where iter, J. Minot Savage delivered the opening ad-dress of the convention.

fress of the convention.

The central figure on the platform was the speaker, there being with him many of the delegates to the convention, including a number of ladies. Among the distinguished divines and others noted on the platform were; Dr. C. Carroll Everett, dean of the Harvard Divinity School; Dr. Rush R. Shippen, of Al iSouls* Church, this city; Dr. Brooke Herford, of London, England; E. A. Harton, president of the National

Sunday School Union, Unitarian Church; John W. Chadwick, of Brooklyn; John C. Perkins, of Pertland, Me., and Gen. A. W.

Greely.

Rev. Ed A Boughton presided, the service being opened by the singing of "Oh, life that maketh all things new," the hymn of greeting.

The prayer was by Rev. Dr. Brook Her-ford, in which he invoked the blessing of God on the conference and its proceedings, with "unity of spirit in the bond of peace." "City of God, how broad and fair" was

EVANGELICAL CHURCHÉS. Mr. Savage took his text from I Tim othy, i:11, and Luke ii:10. The words quoted were "The giorious gospel of the blessed God" and "behold, I bring you

glad things of great yoy." In his introare certain sections of the church which ave assumed the title of evangelical. That is, they claim to be the ones who, par ex-cellence, are the bringers of the good news—the ones who lay special emphasis on the essential features of the gospel. "Certain other sections of the church have tacitly admitted this claim," he

said, "and have thereby stood at a disadsain, and have thereby stood at a disadvantage before the world, as dealing only or chiefly with the wisdom of men. And these evangelical charches have not put in the forefront of their proclamation those things which were essential in the original announcement of Jesus when he began to rpeach the coming of the kingof God. They have put this singdom off in another world, where Jesus did not put it. They have established conditions of membership in this kingdom which Jesus did not establish."

Speaking of the common church accep-tation of the Godhead, the speaker said that according to that He is the incarnation of the grossest egotism, selfishness, and crucity. And if all the human monsters of history were merged into one character. ld not be so bad as in this concep

DOCTRINE OF JESUS. As to the doctrine of Jesus as connected with the general scheme of salvation, he

"God is declared to have loved the world. and to have been doing, from the begin-ning, all that he consistently could to save men. Now He either can save men or He can not. If He can, and is a God of love, it seems to be the natural and inevitable conclusion that He will. If He can not, then, perhaps, it is not an unmatural ques-tion for us to ask as to the wherein lies the profit of our praying to Him for their

The Unitarian belief as to Jesus was bus declared:

hus declared:
"And so, when I say that Jesus was a man,
"And so, when I say that Jesus was a man, we do not take anything away from Jesus, we only claim all that he was for manhood. We believe that He was born as we are born, that He died as we die. I for one, however, believe that He was seen by, and talked with His disciples after passers thereby the approximation of the second by the seco and talked with. His disciples after passing through the experience which we call death; I believe that He thus assured them of eternal life, and that from this assurance sprang the great faith and entinsiasm which was able to conquer the world. In the authentic word of Jesus, there is no reason for a belief any other than what I have thus attempted to portray."

"I cannot imagine anything higher or finer than His spiritual attitude toward God and toward man. And combining that spirit with the widest, deepest, highest knowledge attainable in the modern world, should result in bastening the kingdom,

knowledge attainable in the modern world, should result in hastening the kingdom, the proclamation of which was the first word of His public ministry.

"Holding up, then, the real Jesus to the gaze of the modern world, I would echo the angel song, 'Behold, I bring you glad tidings of great loy!' To believe in such a Jesus as this is at the same time to be-

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this belief should spring a hope and iasm capable of transforming the

IDEA OF GOD.

"We believe in God-not in a God outlined in human figure and located at some particular spot in the depths of space But our God is a person, not merely the diffused and impalpable spirit of life. We proclaim him personal, not because out-libed and limited like a buman person, but because we regard consciousness as the cenier and essence of personality.

"If we cannot say of Him that He thinks

and feels and loves, after the type of human thinking, feeling, and loving, it is only because we would not limit him by these terms. But we believe that that which corresponds to thought and feeling and love in man is infinitely higher and grander and more than these in God. We believe in His perfect and universal father

"Whatever else and other than this He may be, He is still our Father. Our finite spiritslook up and claim kinship withhim, the Infinite Spirit. Wedo not believe that there

is now, orever hasbeen, any child of man for one moment forgotten by Him or left outside the limits of His tender care. "We recognize Him as the Power back of all the phenomena of the universe, as the Power manifested in and through all the developments of human history. The God we believe in is not outside the world He has made, ruling it from afar, governing it arbitrarily, as an emperor governs his realm, He is the power, and the trath and the justice and the love of this scheme of things.

BIBLE AS GOD'S WORD. As to the Bible as being the sole deposi-tory of truth be said:

"The Word of God is not bound either by imitations of creed or nationality or religion, or between the covers of any book, universe, and the history of the ing and development of human life and human aspiration—these, so far as we have been able to speil them out, are the record of the law, the will, the purpose of God. When history is accurately written, the method of God in dealing with national life,

The destiny of man and the scheme of salvation according to the Unitarian church

were thus expounded:
"I come now to speak, in the last place, of what we believe concerning the destiny of man. According to the old ideas, death is the end of human probation, and the good and the bad at that time are assigned to a final and endiess doom. We hold that death is only an incident in the eternal career of the soul. There is nothing in the fact of death to change the nature or the destiny of man, any more than in the going to sleep last night and waking up again this morning. Under the universal and eternal laws of God-of cause and effect-man is continually engaged in

building his own character. "And, as in this world, he can go up or we trust that as we go on, the path will be clearer, and men will discern ever more and more, and so come to prefer that which is good instead of that which is evil. Salvation or perdition are not matters of place. We know chough of the conditions of human happiness in this life to understand that it does not depend upon where we are but what we are upon where we are, but what we are. Happiness is conditioned upon our being in right relations with our surroundings and all the great facts of life."

DEATH OF WILLIAM STACKPOLE

He Made Famous Instruments for the United States Government. New York, Oct. 22.—William Stackpole, for nearly a quarter of a century the maker of nautical instruments from whom the United States government has bought all

its supplies in that particular line, died yesterday in Brooklyn. He was seventy-six years old.

Many yearsago, whenthere-scurred atrananni yearsago, wienthere-centred transit of Venus, the United States government ordered from the Stackpoles the best instruments for the observation and scientific computations incident to it. Foreign governments also made special arrangements for the same purpose.

When the United States government of fieldly appropried the results of its observations.

ficially announced the results of its observations scientific circles on the other side of the ocean were surprised at the claborateness of the computations, all of which were due to the delicate and spe-cial instruments made by the Stackpoles.

He lately constructed for the Naval Academy at Annapolis a range-finder for war vessels, said to be the finest in the world.

Sroll's shoes

THE RINK.



An Elegant Ladies Wrapper, ruffle around yoke, waist lined; actual value \$1.50-only 39c.

\$1.69 Our Elegant Black Brilliantine Skirt, lined all through, tai-lor made; worth \$3-

only \$1.69. 500 Good Double Blank-896 ets, extra heavy; worth \$2-only 89c.

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Death of an Engineer.

Mr. Patrick Adams, a member of Eccentric Association of Steam Engineers, 4896, K. of L., died at his late residence, No. 472 M street southwest, at 10 o'clock this morning. The funeral arrangements will be published in Wednesday morning's Times.